NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893.—TWELVE PAGES.

REVOLUTION IN SERVIA.

KING ALEXANDER OVERTHROWS THE REGENCY.

MINISTERS AND REGENTS ARRESTED AT A BAN-QUET IN THE PALACE-THE SKUPTSCHINA DISSOLVED AND A NEW MINISTRY AP-POINTED-REJOICING IN BELGRADE.

Belgrade, April 14 .- A bloodless coup d'état was effected here last night, and King Alexander I. the youthful ruler of Servia, who has heretofore governed the country through Regents, to-day rules in his own name.

For many months past the situation in Servia has been critical, owing to the abuse of their power by the Regents and State officials. Affairs had become no nad that the King determined to take the reins in his own hands. In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the Regents and the Ministry would be ousted without opportunity for opposition.



an invitation to dine in the Old Palace last evening. Eight were seated at dinner, the King presiding. After the third course the King rose and said to the Regents:

"Gentlemen, for four years you, in my name, have administered the kingly power. I thank you heartily for the treable you have taken. I now feel able to administer the power myself, and will exercise it from this moment. I beg you, therefore, immediately to hand me your resigna-

M. Ristitch replied that he could not and would not comply with the King's request, which was contrary to the Constitution.



JOVAN RISTITCH, EX-REGENT OF SERVIA.

The King thereupon left the room, and sent an ide-de-camp to demand the resignations of the Ministers. As they all remained obdurate, he ordered them to leave the Old Palace and go to the New Palace to pass the night. In the morning they were conveyed to their homes under guard.

Detachments of soldiers and bodies of police had during the night taken possession of the Ministers' houses and occupied the Government build-

The Servian army is loyal to the King. Had it not been, the coup d'etat would not have been possible. After the issuing of the proclamation and long before daybreak the King proceeded to the barracks, where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty.

The proclamation issued everywhere in the country to-day Lears the King's signature. In it Alexander declares that the Constitution has been lately in sore jeopardy, the rights of the citizens imperilled and the Constitutional position of Parliament so abused that the King must end the unhappy condition of affairs. He, therefore, decares that he has come of ace, and has assumed kingly power. Henceforth, the proclamation adds, the Servian Constitution acquires its full significance.

dismissed, and a new Ministry appointed. M. Dokitch is the new Prime Minister.

This morning the King issued a decree dis solving the Skuptschina, and writs for new elections have been sent to the various constituencies. This shows that the preparations for the coup d'état must have been completed some time The new elections will be held on April 30.

At 11 o'clock this morning the King, accompanied by many military and state officials, went to the Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung in celebration of his accession to the throne. As the royal party were proceeding to the Cathedral a salute of 161 guns was fired from the ramparts. Upon the conclusion of the religious services at the Cathedral King Alexander returned to the palace. He received an ovation from people on the streets, and many of them followed him to the palace. Here they cheered until the King appeared upon a balcony and thanked the for their demonstrations of loyalty. He promised to guard the Constitution and to scenre

to the people the full enjoyment of their rights. The act of Alexander appears to meet with the approval of the populace. The shops are closed in honor of his accession, and the streets are througed with people discussing the situation. To night the King's assumption of power was telebrated with a torchlight procession and

general illuminations. The Ministry which the King has driven from Power cimprised M. Avakumovitch, president of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Bogattchevitch, Minister of War; M. Stolanovitch, Minister of Finance; M. Alkovitch,

Stolanovitch, Minister of Finance; M. Alkovitch, Minister of Public Works; M. Bochvitch, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Ribarac, Minister of the Interior; M. Velitchkovitch, Minister of the Interior; M. Velitchkovitch, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. They are Liberals.

The course taken by the young King Alexander will generally be attributed to the influence of his father and mother, ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie, who have recently been reconciled after many years of discord. Queen Natalie has never forgiven the Regents for her expulsion from the country in May, 1881, which was accompanied with considerable violence, and which evoked a chivalrous resistance on the part of her supporters, two of whom were killer, by the troops. Ex-King Milan has felt that the Regency was in some degree a menace to his dynasty, as well as in some degree a menace to his dynasty, as well as in some degree a menace to his dynasty, as well as to the influence which he desired to exercise in Servia. The reconciliation, as well as the appear of young Alexander to the period at which he would be entitled to assume the government without a Regency, has made the house

of Obrenovitch virtually irresistible, and left its of Obrenovitch virtually irresistible, and left its
antagonists without any standing sufficient to
oppose the power of the reconciled family.

The coup detat, therefore, is simply the revival of the royal supremacy, which had been
weakened by the separation of Milan and Natalie, and seriously impaired by the abdication of
Milan, and the subsequent troubles in which the
country was plunged, largely as a result of the
weakness of the Crown. During the last year
these difficulties laye increased, and radicals in these difficulties have increased, and radicalem has reared its head in such a menacing manner as to make the conservative classes long for greater strength and unity at the source of

Government.

As a matter of fact, the King has not attained his majority. According to the Servian law he does not become of age until he is eighteen years old, and as he was born on August 14, 1876, he will not be eighteen for cansiderably over a year. Vienna, April 14.—The "Neug_Freie Presse," commenting to-day upon the overthnow of the Servian Regents and Ministry, says that plans to bring about this end were arranged between ex-King Milan and M. Dokitch, the newly appointed Bulgarian Prime Minister, during a visit of the latter to Milan in Paris last week. It adds that Queen Natalie, who is the daughter of a colonel in the Russian army, was received by the Czar at Livadia yesterday. This incident is believed to portend the re-establishment of Russian infinence at the Servian court and a consequent reopening of the Eastern question.

The "Noue Freie Presse" expresses confidence that the Servian coup d'etat will have no serious consequences. Austria, it says, has no cause to disapprove the action of the young King, who was probably influenced by his parents.

The receipt of the intelligence that King Alexander of Servia had deposed the Regents and taken upon himself the full powers of a King caused a sharp fall in Servian and other European securities on the Bourse here.

A dispatch from Belgrade says: "When King Alexander announced the dismissal of the Regents and Ministers, Regent Belimarkovitch rushed up to the King and crotested violently against the King's action. Colonel Tehritich, the King's aide, interposed, and a violent passage at arms ensued between the Regent and the officer.

"M. Dokitch, the new Prime Minister, was King Alexander's tutor. He is a Radical with moderate views."

Buda-Festh, April 14.—Ex-King Milan passed through this city this afternoon on his way to As a matter of fact, the King has not attained

moderate views.

Buda-Festh, April 14.—Ex-King Milan passed through this city this afternoon on his way to Belgrade.

RING ALEXANDER OF SERVIA.

The details of the coup d'etat were carried out with remarkable swiftness and simplicity. The gents and the Cabinet Ministers responded to an invitation to dine in the Old Palace last.

The immediate cause, or rather pretext, for the Belgrade coup d'etat was furnished by the Govern mental pressure exercised last month at the election of the members of the Skuptschlun, or National Assembly, and of the municipality of the capital. The latter election, which resulted favorably for the Ministerial candidates, was pronounced illegal by th Council of state, whose members were afterward threatened with arrest by the Cibinet.

There are three political parties in Servia-th Radicals, the Liberals and the Progressists, the latter two having always been in a minosity, unable to gain power except through political intrigues, and only for short periods of time. Last August the two Regents, who governed service in the name of the regents, who reverted Service in the samples that young King Alexander, dissolved the sampleshina and appointed a Liberal Ministry. All kinds of unscrupulous pressure were used by it at the March elections. Many voters abstained from voting on that account, and the elections in some districts were despotically annualed by the Government, causing tied at Delgrade and several other places. The Liberal Cabinet obtained a small majority in the Chamber, winch usually contained 120 Radical Deputies in a total of 135. The elections returned sixty four Liberals, fifty-nine Radicals and four Progressists, and the vote of eight districts was annulied at this first ballot. The Radicals obtained, however, 131,000 votes, the Liberals 02,000 and the Progressists 15,000; so that the Radicals, who are in a minority in the Chamber, have secured more votes than the Liberals varying people professed against the unlassful later forence of the Ministers which had brought about that result, and this is the puterat which was selyed upon by the patriotic advisers of the young King to induction to overthrow the Liberal Calonet, which was not in accord with the Nation in regard to the home and foreign policy of Servia. which usually contained 120 Radical Deputies in

THE BEHRING SEA ARRITRATION.

Parls, April 14.-James C. Carter, of counsel for the United States, continued his address to-day be fore the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration. Mr. Car ter further discussed the law governing the tribunal, and likened pelagic scaling to piracy.

He devoted some time to discussing the original rights of Russia in Behring Sea. which, he claimed, were founded on the discovery of the waters by Russian navigators, whose achieve ments Mr. Carter delineated to the Court with the assistance of a large map exhibited on the wall, which embraced a description of Behring Sea and th

adjoining regions.

After quoting the ukass of 1821 Mr. Carter contended that practically no limit of protection existed at present, and that scizures could not be of fected. The three-mile limit, he said, was not observed as absolutely in time of peace as in time of industry, he maintained, the search and seizure of vessels are justified. Mr. Carter then proceeded to quote from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall to the effect that the right of seizure and search was not limited to three miles. Mr. Carter suit he had no doubt that Great British admitted this theory. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, in dimated that Great Britain held a contrary opinion.

Mr. Carter replied that in that case the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn must be upset, as he unof Citef Justice Cockearn must be upset, as in an held the theory referred to. After further argument the Court adjourned until Tussday.

Henceforth the stenographic report of the proceedings of the Court will devote upon Great British alone, the United States declining to share until

DEBATE ON THE HOME RULE BILL

TRISH MEMBERS EXCITED BY LORD CRAN-

BOURNE'S REFERENCE TO MICHAEL DAVITE. London, April 14.-In the House of Commons to day, upon the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill, H. Campbell-Ranner that had been made by Mr. Balfour, the Conservative Fader in the House. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that the duty of preserving internal order in Ireland under a Home Rule administration would rest upon the Irish Executive. If the civil force should at any time prove inadequate, requisition could be made upon the military to preserve order at the discretion of the

Here interrupting, Mr. Balfour asked: "Would the Vicercy be under the orders of the Irish Government in giving the services of troops ?"

Mr. Campbell-Bannermann replied: "The Vicerox would act under the advice of the Irish Government but he would be entitled to exercise his discretion a to whether the application for troops was frivolous or Mr. Gladstone intimated a desire to close the debat

on the second reading of the bill on Tuesday next.

Mr. Balfour protested against such an early termination of the discussion. He said that G. J. Goschen, ex-Chanceller of the Exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Heury James and other prominear Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists had not ve heat Conservatives and proceed comments and not vet second reading. Mr. Baltour then suggested Friday next as a reasonable time for closing the debate. Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, delivered an address in behalf of the bill which was listened to with

considerable interest.

While Mr. Asquith was commenting upon t version to constitutional Home Rule of Michael Davitt, "once a conspirator and relet," a dozen of more Irish members, suddenly rising, called the Speaker's attention to an epithet used by Lord Speaker's attention to an epithet used by Lord Cranbourne. Daniel Criffy, who was allowed to speak for his colleagues, in passionate tones charged Lord Cranbourne with calling Michael Davitt a mur-Lord Cranbourne with calling Michael Davitt a murderer. Amid cries of "Withfraw!" "Apologize!"
etc., the Speaker rise and called for order. If the
expression was used, he said, it must be withdrawn
by the gentleman who used it. Lord Cranbourne
by the gentleman who used it. Lord Cranbourne
thereupon made an odd apology. "I said nothing,"
thereupon white what was true. I quite admit
that the expression escaped me, but it was not intended for the car of the House,"

Mr. Asquith, continuing, evoked an outburst of Mr. Asquith, continuing, evoked an outburst of

Irish theers by remarking that the incident that had just occurred showed how scanty was the knowledge | MR.BLOUNT'S MOVEIN HAWAII | never give in unless compelled to do so by force of arms. At a meeting of Government officials yesterday just occurred showed how scanty was the knowledge of Irish history and Irish leaders possessed by

members of the Opposition. MOB VIOLENCE IN BELGIUM.

THE STRIKE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE EXTENDING.

RIOTING IN THE STREETS OF BRUSSELS AND IN HAINAUT-THE GOVERNMENT MARING

READY FOR THE CRISIS. Brussels, April 14.-The p dice made a valuatiempt this evening to disperse an enormous crowd outside the People's Hall. The crowd resisted stubbscruly nd many workingmen were wounded. Great crowds afterward gathered in various parts of the city, hops. Mounted gendarmes made repeated charges n crowds in front of the Town Hall and Old Corn Exchange. Many persons were seriously injured by being trampled under horses' feet. A mole in the Rue de la Violette extinguished all the street lamps and attacked the police in the dark. A number of ought to support itself. I am not at all discourage gots were exchanged, and some blood was shed.

Several newspapers have been compelled to suspend publication because their compositors have idened he strikers. Most of the theatres have closed their

arms and the regular troops are confined to wair barracks in readiness for any emergency. A feeling f dread prevails everywhere. It is somewhat lessened, owever, by the belief that rioters would have ne

Reports of disorders continue to come in from the Louvain to-day. The gendarmes became powerles: to cope with the strikers, and the authorities had to call on the troops to preserve order.

The Knights of Labor of Charlerol have ordered an immediate general strike.

During the ricting in one of the streets of this city to-night the occupants of a wineshop pelted the gendurmes with wineglasses and bottles. A detachment of the gendarmes, ordered to arrest the in-mates, forced an entrance into the shop, dealing out blows indiscriminately with their rifles, while other gendarmes stood at the door and struck with their swords those who tried to escape. Many of the inmates received serious wounds, and nine were

A dispatch received from Liege this evening says that the strike there has ended and that all the mine are now fully manned.

A desperate encounter took place to night between strikers and the police at Wasmuel, near Mons. Twenty-seven of the strikers were arrested.

Netwith-tanding the prevautions of the authorities and the decree of the Eurgenmeter prohibiting parades the strikers, who have left work as a protest against the action of the Chamber of Deputie in rejecting universal suffrage, paraded the street twice came into conflict with the police the endeavored to enforce the order against processions and to arrest the ringleaders in law The strikers threw stones and bottle it the police and resisted the orders to disperse. In he encounters which took place several persons were

The strike is gaining ground in the district of Mons, in the Province of Hainaut, and more trouble is fermenting there. A initialion of infinitry has been ent to the town of Dour, nine miles from Mone, where here is a considerable population of workers in coal nd iron, who are showing a disposition to violence

are again becoming violent, and are marching through the streets, and at Kasnes, six rules from Mons, and laturaces, four miles from Mons, both towns of in fusirial importance, with thousands of inhabitants en raged in coal mining, steam engine falt ries, breat effes, etc., the situation has afready assumed a danger armed with spades and picks, and have attacked and plundered a number of houses and wrecked the works at a collery. As their numbers increased, they have idvices they were threatening to cut the telegraph

the Government is making active preparations to meet the crisis.

The Socialist leader Volderts is to be made an example of, and prosecution has already been instituted against him. The initial hourly made by the public procentor has developed exidence sufficient to constitue the authorities that Volderts is responsible for all the disturbances and was the ringleader in the ridding, and as a result a definite charge has been lodged against him, and he will be brought to trial promptly. The Garde Civique, which is a kind of civil appendix to the army, has been parelling the streets with the object of suppressing any movement toward an outbreak.

At the meeting teeday of the committee of the Chamber of Depaties appointed to prepare a revision of the Constitution, M. Jamson and M. Feron amounced that they and forty other members of the Left would accode to the scheme of M. Nyssen, based on the principle of planal voting. This would give to the covernment, which accepts Nyssen's scheme, the requisite two-thirds majority for carrying the redsion of the Constitution in the flourse and thus solving the redsion profiles. It is hoped that this may result in calming the present agitation in favor of universal suffrage.

TWO DEATHS AT QUIMPER, PRANCE-AN IN VESTIGATION IN PROGRESS.

Paris, April 14.-Two deaths from cholera have occurred at the asylum for the insane at Quimper the capital of the Department of Finisterre, on the Eiver odet, ten miles from the Atlantic and thirty six miles from Brest. Quimper has some shipping

AHLWARDT SNUBBED IN THE REICHSTAG HIS ALLEGED INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS BE

TURNED AMID GENERAL LAUGHTER Perlin, April 14.-There was a crowded attendant today at the opening of the Eciclistag, owing to the interest excited by the statement of Herr Aliwards that he would to-day present the documents which h and promised to produce implicating high German afficials in corrupt conduct. Members of the Reichstra and the public showed the greatest care near to hear something of the promiser disclosures. Upon the opening of precedings Herr Aliwardt took the first opportunity to present a c py of a statement which be said he wished to make. The president scanned he same time announcing, andd general Inighter. that the House would proceed to the ordinary bard ness of the session. It is understood that Abiward: though the general hubbab and laughter when the president handed back Ablwardt's systement rendered difficult to ascertain whether Aliwardi had really

subsequently Ablwardt offered to the president to present the documents if a special committee se appointed to examine them. The president repiled that Ahlwardt must bring the matter before the House either by motion or petition. Ahlwardt then went among the Socialist members, endeavoring to secure their support of a motion for the appointment of a special committee to examine his alleged incriminating documents.

Hartlepool, April 14.-The dock laborers at this port have resolved to support the striking dock-labor re-of Hull in their demands, and will therefore reluse to unload any vessels of the Wilson Line while th trike is pending. The situation is therefore more

eral paralysis in the shipping industry. London, April 14.-The notice given yesterday by the Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool to the Ship-sing Federation that unless the demands of the workingmen were complied with a strike would be in-augurated stated that the shipowners must give an answer by Monday morning. If the demands were not conceded then the men would at once quit work.

Zanzibar, April 14.-A letter from Tippoo Tib's soil

paris, April 14.-A dispatch from St. Feters-"La Vie Contemporaine" says that the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Alexis will start for

NO FURTHER NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

RETICENCE AT THE DEPARTMENTS AND THE WHITE HOUSE-HIS ACTION THOUGHT NOT NECE'SARILY PREJUDICIAL TO AN-

NEXATION-SENATORS' VIEWS. Washington, April 14.-Up to the hour of closing the Department of State no information had been received there regarding the action of Commissioner from the Government buildings in Handula. Tals. at least, was understood to be the case; but it was noted that the cable officers of the Navy Department who usually handle the State Department cipher messages were busily engaged.

Annexation Commissioner from Hawali, had an interview with Secretary Gresham, which he said was "quite satisfactory." He reiterated his statement I nger warranted its floating over the Governmen buildings. "The Provisional Government can and over the situation, and believe we shall come out all right in the end.

That this is Mr. Carter's sincere belief is borne on by the fact that he is arranging to make a tour o the South to investigate the subject of negro labor. and the probabilities of securing a supply from that section of the country for Hawall.

There is a diplomatic reticence around the White House concerning the nature of the instructions given Commissioner Blount in his mission to Hawall, but it is stated with some positiveness that he receive authority for hauling down the Stars and Stripes i Honolula before his departure from Washington. is understood that Mr. Blount had definite instructions to withdraw the protectorate of the United States over Hawaii, in order that this Government might find itself freer in dealing with the main question of annexation, but on the day of his de parture for san Francisco he was cautioned to con fide this information to no person whatever, in ordthat the motives and the intentions of the Administra tion might not be construed so as to cause trouble

The news from Honolulu, it was said, was the subject of animated discussion at the Cabinet meet ing to-day. Before going into the Cabinet Room, Sec retary Gresham said to a reporter that he had reno information whatever, aside from that natches to Western newspapers that Mr. Blount wa and would support her return to the throne, if need be, by the forces of the Boston, he said he knew sothing about it, and declined to express any opinio

ommissioners, was seen at his hotel by a reporter nd asked if he had any news. He replied in the regative, but stated that he fully expected to hea something in the course of the day. Speaking of the lowering of the United States flag by Mr. Blount's

"I do not think it means a reversal of the policy of the Government as expressed by the late Admini ration. Secretary Foster's attitude was satisfactor to the amegationists, and he promptly disavowed the protectorate. The lorse of marines was posted on tary in response to the request of the Provisional eaults and danger from the natives. The necessit for this has passed, the annexation movement ha ained strength and numbers, and President Dole ha scalled from without. Therefore the forces of the United States were no longer essential, and with their removal, of course, the fing came down. What we all regret is that circumstances have made it t once was holded, that nonexation would be accom-

the Navy Department. Officers on duty are disappointed, and speak with reflectance about the matter Navy officers as a rule are strongly in favor of an nexing these Islands, and are inclined to consider the

Affairs Committee were naturally averse to any discussion of matters over which, as such committee

Senator Palmer, of Ellinois, Sees no reason for alarm in the action of Commissioner Blount, "I can scare Is see," said the Senator, "low the act of Mr. Bloomt can be construed as an abandonment on the part of the present Administration of all intentions concerning the islands. It to my mind significather that precaution which the importance of the quation suggests, so that the matter of canabation or the establishment of a protectorate can be disussed with sober deliberation."

qualifiedly, but it is easy to see that he disapprove of the act which resulted in the lowering of the American colors, "It may come out all right," e said, "It may be that the Administration wants o be in a position where they can act as they lieve, freely and without prejudice,"

on general principles," said Mr. Proctor, excon general principies," said Mr. Proctor, exsec etary of War, "I believe in holding up the flag.
I hope this action of conguls-bone blount does not
menace the future of that country nor the abandon
ment of the principle to which the public has, up to
this time, given its hearty assent. But Just what
it means I cannot say, and I presume we must wait
and we are made acquainted with all the facts,"
senator Dolph, of oregon, being interested in the
Pacific Coast, is naturally in favor of amessation, and
has been protounced in his views in favor of that
policy, "I am as strongly in favor of taking care
of those islands now as I have ever been, and I
would be very sorry to see anything done that would
frustrate their annexation to the United States. I
have been afrait that the withdrawal of the Hawahan
irenty and other acts of this Administration have
been detrimental to that end, and I cannot in the
meagre light of the rather uncertain press dispatches,
any what effect Mr. Beant's action will have, I
loope it will come out all right. Mr. Blount's
action may be the simple result of a desire on Mr.
Clevkand's part to put the negotiations on a basis
from which he can deal with the native authorities
griev. I do not care to say anything that will
prejudice the case, and know little of the effect of
the removal of the protectorate until the present information is reinforced by sumething more definite."

Senator Cullom degreeated the net of the Commistater, and said: "I am not surprised that the
present Democratic party caused the flag to come down
then in the Southern States, and now they are necessaring the same not elsewhere. It is not the first
time, by any means, that the Democratis have ordered
down the flag of this country."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," said
Mr. Vest, "but I do not see anything in the action
of Mr. Blount that affects the subject one way or
the other." scretary of War, "I believe in holding up the flag

A FEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES MARINES MAY BE USED TO REINSTATE THE QUEEN.

Chleago, April 14.- "The Tribane" this morning has Mariposa is pulling cut, and some important news has just come to the surface. Late yesterday evening the mards at the Government buildings and palace wer doubled, and sentinels were placed at the gates of the former, while hitherto they have been kept only

at the entrance. This is the meaning of it: The Provisional Govrament fears that an attempt will be made to rein state the Queen, and that Commissioner Blount will back up the set with the United States marines. The tenor of everything that has happened up to date shows that the royalists have the Commissioner sympathy. The Government believes that if this attempt is made the argument used will be: "The Pro-visional Government was formed under the protection of the United States forces, and it is the duty of the United States to put these people where they were before." It may come true that the gims of the Boston's marines will be turned against Americans again

like it every bour.
What would be the result were such an attempt made? A battle. The Provisional Government would | cessful,

afternoon the advisability of exiling certain active coyalists was discussed. This may be done. It has

royalists was discussed. This may be done. It has been stated on the streets that Commissioner Blount sent a letter to each representative of a foreign gov-ernment here warning them that although the fag was lowered they must not interfere. One and all deny this and it is certain no such document was sent out.

deny this and it is certain no such document was sent out.

"The Inter Ocean" this morning has a dispatch stating that the Japanese are negotiating with spain to buy the Ascension Islands, to which country they now belong. It simply proves that the Mikado is determined to have a naval station in the Pacific; if not at Hawali, then elsewhere. The last Australian steamer brought the Hawalian Government a demand which has been submitted through the Japanese consulting, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Isso, Japanese subjects in the Hawalian islands, who number some 20,000, be placed upon the same positical footing as other foreign-born residents. It is in other words, a demand for the enfranchisement of the Japanese. The Provisional Government has not vet given the Japanese representatives here any positive answer, but it is disposed to construct the provisions of existing labor contract as a sufficient ground for refusal.

HE THINKS THE SUGAR TRUST IS BEHIND IT. Chicago, April 14.-Hugh Morrison, manager of the loyed. Great Makawele sugar plantation at Kanai, the northernmost of the group of Sandwich Islands, who was at the Great Northern Hotel here to-day on the of the New-York banking house of J. & W. Seligman stands high in the financial toward which the preliminary steps have been taken The Trust fears that if the American protectorate is established sugar refineries will be started on the islands. The trust is not a combination of growers, but solely of refiners. At present we do not refine the sugar, but ship it to America in the raw state.

MORE DAMAGE BY STORMS.

THE SOUTHWEST SUFFERS AGAIN.

A FALSE ALARM IN VICK*BURG-NO LIVES LOST BUT PROPERTY SUFFERS SEVERELY.

Memphis, Tenn., April 14.-A high wind and terific downpour of rain visited Memphis at 11 o'clock wn about the damage

hroughout Barry County last evening left ruin in its ath. At Butterfield, a small station on the Frisco road, south of this city, houses were blown off their rections. The Methodist Church was demolished and everal persons injured. Trees were uprooted and several persons injured. Trees were uproofed and many houses unreofed. Hall of enormous size fell in large quantities, raining the budding fruit trees. Findiay, Ohio, April 14.—The violent windstorm of Wednesday night tore the roof off and almost com-

pletely wrecked the diamond window-glass factory. Reports from the oil fields show that over fifty ases where smaller damage was done are reported. The total damage will be heavy. Jackson, Miss., April 14.-A canvass of the State

by wire shows that the report that the State was ornado-swept is erroneous; no denths or damage to roperty reported from any source. New-Orleans, April 14.-The telegraph operator t Vicksburg sending matter south telegraphed at 2 o'clock this morning that a tornado had struck the

ity and that he must leave the building. communication was restored it was learned that a evere windstorm had struck Vicksburg, but no damage severe windstorm had struct vissuals, in the of consequence resulted. The storm did not assume the proportions of a tornado. There was also a heavy shower at Jackson, but the loss of life or properly was slight. The wires there are down and the surrounding country has not yet been heard from, so it is not known how severe the storm was in

PLENTY OF MOISTURE HERE VESTERDAY. FOG IN THE MORNING, SHOWERS IN THE

APPERNOON, AND TORRENTS AT NIGHT. It was three showers across town and six showers shower or two to the right or left. They were centine April showers which deluged New York yes torday. They have showers which deluged New York yes terday. They shrunk spring suits, drenched unpro-ceted millinery and spread dismay from Fifth-ave, to be shopping districts. There were torrents and domized spray. Miniature waterfalls leaped with undcap haste into the sewers, and muddy rivulets swept along the curbstones. The rain began at 5 p. m., and continued until late last night. There fell in that time 1.1-4 inches of water. The Weather Bureau predicts that there will be more rain weather Bureau predicts that there will be more rain and a substitution of the said: "I can imagine no other reason for length. He said: "I can imagine no other reason for length. He said: "I can imagine no other reason for length. He said: "I can imagine no other reason for length. He said: "I can imagine no other reason for length. The said: "I can imagine no other reason for length. The said: "I can imagine no other reason for length. The said: "I can imagine no other reason for length." his morning, followed by clearing weather and a

older temperature this evening.

Over the waterways surrounding Manhattan Island dense fog settled in the morning, and ferryboats and other craft went groping about in mist and rain. The ferryboat Pierrypent, of the Atlantic Avenue Line, grazed the Montauk, of the Hamilton Avenue Line, grazed the Montauk, of the Hamilton Avenue Line, which was lying at her slip on the New-York side. A small part of the Montauk's rall was torn off, and the richter chains of the Pierrepent were injured. In coming in yesterday afternison the steamer City of intrinsichum, from Savannah, ran agreinal near Fort Wadsworth. She was floated in a couple of hours with the aid of two turs, she was apparently mainjured. She came to her pier last evening.

Camden, N. J., April 14.-After a long and stuborn fight, Dodd, the Republican Chief of Police, who city, surrendered the keys of his office to-day successor, Chief Dayls. He also turned over to all the police property in his possession.

AN INFORMING WITNESS FEARS VIOLENCE. Little Rock, Ark., April 14.-W. H. Burkhardt, the

nforming witness in the Clayton murder case, was for sufeleeping. He is anxious to be liberated e may leave the country, and asks that Hickey be cept in jail after his departure. Hickey says that if he becomes a free man and meets Burkhardt he will cut him to pieces.

TO CONSOLIDATE INDIANA GAS COMPANIES. Indianapolis, April 14.-The Indiana Natural and Huminating Gas Company was incorporated here to-Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and it is it corporated by C. F. Dierieche, E. J. Jerszmanowski, E. C. Benedict, A. W. Brady, Samuel Thorne and A. B. Proal, of New-York, and John R. Pearson, of Indiandeal for a consolidation of the artificial and natural gas companies of Indiana which was begun some nonths age. The present incorporation facilities the plants at Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Lebanon and other places. It is intended to include Kokono, Richmond, Rushville, Anderson and Muncle and other

THROWN FROM HER CARRIAGE AND KILLED.

Lockport, N. Y., April 14 (Special),-While Mrs. Frown, a widow living at Wilson, was driving this afternoon her horse became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Frown was thrown against a tree and Harvard, a gentleman of high standing and a sucastantly killed. Her skall was fractured. She was the mother of James Brown, a New-York lawyer, now

AN IMMIGRANT FROM HAMBURG SENT BACK. puffalo, April 14.- Julius Schelke, the immigrant com chelera-infected Hamburg, via Canada, who has

en endeavoring to gain an entrance to this country rom Fort Eric for several days, succeeded in getting across the river in a boat last night and cluding the customs officials. He went to the house of his the customs officials. He went to the house of his brother in-law, John Briske. Both men were arrested to-day and Schelke was sent back to Canada. Briske will be arraigned. A Canadian customs officer named House, charged with complicity in the smuggling, denies that he did more than to Inform schelke's friends that he was on the Canadian side.

MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED WHILE BOATING. Charleston, W. Va., April 14 (special).-Alexander W. Quarrier, clerk in the secretary of State's and eldest son of W. A. Quarrier, was drowned last night with Miss Ella Young, of Missouri, who had been visiting here for some time, while out boating.
All efforts to recover the bodies have been unsuc-

DISCUSSING THE SELIGMAN CASE.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MANY REGRETS THAT THE YOUNG MAN WAS BLACKBALLED BY THE UNION LEAGUE.

General interest was manifested in the city over the announcement that a sufficient number of votes had been cast against Theodore Sellgman, a son of Jesse Seligman, the well-known banker, to prevent his admission to the Union League Club. facts, as published exclusively in The Tribane, were news to only a few members of the club, because the contest which ended in young Mr. Seligman's rejection was so hot that it had drawn out an extraordinarily large vote, but the story made gossip for the members of other clubs to discuss with relishment and discussion because of its sensational features. The talk everywhere covered a wide range, because of the issue involved and the prominence both financially and politically that the young man's father has en-

The name of the Sellgmans is known wherever large

way to Europe, expressed the opinion that Commis- & Co., Jesse Seligman stands high in the financial siener Blount made a mistake in lowering the Ameri- community. His firm was interested in the floating can flag in Honolulu. Said he: "I have a strong of Government bonds during the Civil War and in all suspicion that the American Sugar Trust is by intrinue of the great refunding operations carried out subseof the great refunding operations carried out subse-quent to its close. The European correspondents of the house were the foreign fiscal agents of the Navy Department of the Government, handling immense sums of money in connection with the needs of the Navy and its service abroad. Jesse Seligman has been in sympathy with the Kepublican party for years, and his contributions to campaign funds have been among the largest. He has had a number of nominations pressed upon him, and only in the last campaign he was valuely solicited to take the party's nomination for Mayor. More than this, Mr. Seligman's services have been esteemed at such high value that more than a year ago he was commissioned in an unofficial way by President Harrison to visit the leading bankers of Europe and endeavor to prepare the way for the conference on international bimetallism which was held at Brussels last year at the request of the United States Government. In the affairs of the Union League Club Mr. Seligman has always been prominent and No one was burt as far as heard from. Telegraph wires are down in all directions. Nothing definite is known about the dargage. fifteen months ago only because of his absence Monett, Mo., April 14.-A terrific wind raging Europe, his time then being engaged in the financial mission just referred to. That a club of such strong and decided Republican proclivities should offend a man of Mr. Seligman's standing and political value by oundations and telegraph wires scattered in all di- refusing to admit his son to membership excited the

greatest surprise yesterday.

It is clearly evident that only one prejudice swayed the action of the men who opposed the ad-mission of young Theodore Seligman. He is a lawyer in the Mills Building and has a reputation among many downtown people of a most favorable kind. No one could be found yesterday who could bring proofs of any "unclubable" characteristics of the young man, unless the prejudice of race and religion be admitted into club ethi s. Mr. Seligman's friends declare that that is the sole ground of his rejection and his father and uncle do not hesitate to say Jesse and James Seligman were seen at their Broad-st. banking house by a Tribune reporter. Jesse Seligman was calm and dignified in his remarks, but did not care to discuss the subject at length. "I have no comments to make," he said in reply to an inquiry. "It is a private club matter and I make it a rule never to discuss such questions. You would better see what General Horace Porter, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Choate and other Union League members may have to say."

"There was only one objection urged against your son!" was asked.

There could be only one," Mr. Seligman replied. I suppose it was an unfortunate religious prejudice. Mr. seligman was urged that, having resigned from the club, he might speak freely if he wished, in condemnation of the course of the opposition members. He shook his head, adding: "I have nothing to say." "Have you sent a formal letter of resignation to

"I resigned last night," Mr. Seligman replied; "of course I could not remain a member of a club

my son was unwelcome." James seligman, who was sitting by while the con-In fact I don't believe this is a free country when such prejudice can prevail and against the son of a man who has done the party such service as Mr.

seligman has. You will find that this will hurt the Young Mr. Seligman declined to discuss his case at the action of the club than my race. I do not think it was on personal grounds, for so far as I know I have no special enemies among the members of the club."

Among the majority of the members of the Union League the feeling is one of regret at the attitude of the minerity whose "blackballs" were sufficient in number to reject Theodore seligman's candidacy. It was felt by many that in view of the services and position of Je-se Seligman any existing religious prejudice might well be laid aside in the case of a son whose admission he so strongly urged. Mr. seligman had many strong and well-known members supporting him in his fight for admission. A prominent member of the club, who would not permit his name to be used, furnished to The Tribune the following 1st of some of the men who voted and worked for the young lawyer; General Horace Porter, president of the club; Le Grand B. Cannon, Cornellus N. Bilss, Thomas C. Acton, Sigourney W. Fay, Elliu Root, Joseph H. Choate, George Bilss, Joel B. Erhardt, Emerson Foote, Thomas L. James, M. C. D. Borden, George H. Sargent, Augustus G. Frince, E. B. Hinsdale, Rufus B. Cowing, George Montague, J. Adriance Bush and James Otts.

The clubman who furnished these names added:

Mr. Seligman was defeated by a combination of e 'Mugwumps' and of the 'cafe crowd,' who numher some 200 out of a total membership of 1,600. General Fiorace Porter did not get to his office in the Mills Railding until late, and he had meantime made up his mind not to talk about the Seligman episode, "As an officer of the club," he said, "I cannot with propriety discuss this subject, which is entirely a club matter." It is believed, however, that General Porter deeply regrets the incident, but hopes that it is only an experience from which all clubs suffer that will have no unhappy results. "It is a grave misfortune to the Union League

Club," said one of its oldest and most prominent members, one whose services to t e Republican party have been extremely valuable, "that a gentleman of the character of Mr. Theodore Seligman should have been rejected on the ground, pure and simple, of religion and race. He was a son of one of the henored members of the club, and the action of last night was a great mistake. It is due to Mr. Seligman that the grounds of rejection he made clear, even though club affairs are not usually or properly to be made public. "In this case there was not the slightest objection

to Mr. Seligman as a man. I was well acquainted with him, and esteemed him, as I did his father, as a gentlemon of refinement. He is a graduate of cessful lawyer. A rejection by a club like the Union League is likely to give a popular impression that there was objection to the character or standing of the applicant. It cannot be made too emphatic that in this case it was a race question. There were, so far as I know, only two Jews, Mr. Einstein and Mr. Jesse Seligman, in the Union League Club out of a membership of 1,600. Some of the younger members had resolved that there should be no more. A disastrous consequence of this action is the alienation of Mr. Jesse Seligman, a man honored in the Republican party in this city and heretofore in the

"The scene last night had real dramatic elements," he continued. "There were probably 650 or 700 members present, including those who came in after the action had been taken. Almost immediately after the result was known Jesse Seligman arose and, in a speech full of feeling, offered his resignation. He spoke of his long connection with the club, and of the many friendships in it which he had cherished. In a tone of deep regret, he announced that he could not, with honor to himself, remain in the club after the indignity put upon his This act of Mr. Seligman's raised the